

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

CAMERA APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to camera apparatuses such as an electronic still camera, a video camera, and a film camera.

Description of the Prior Art

A camera apparatus such as an electronic still camera generally has an auto exposure control (AE) function and an auto focus control (AF) function.

In the conventional auto exposure control, the shutter speed, the f-stop value, and the like are adjusted on the basis of the EV value (brightness). However, the movement of the hands, the speed of movement of a subject, and so forth are not considered. When the hands move or the speed of movement of the subject is high, a proper image is not obtained.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a camera apparatus in which a proper image is obtained even in cases such as a case where the hands move and a case where the speed of movement of a subject is high.

A camera apparatus according to the present

invention is characterized by comprising an imaging device, means for detecting information relating to the movement of an object on the basis of an output of the imaging device, and exposure correction means for making exposure correction on the basis of the detected information relating to the movement of the object.

An example of the exposure correction means is one for correcting the shutter speed on the basis of the detected information relating to the movement of the object.

An example of the exposure correction means is one for correcting the shutter speed and the diaphragm on the basis of the detected information relating to the movement of the object.

An example of the exposure correction means is one for correcting the shutter speed and the diaphragm as well as controlling the gain on the basis of the detected information relating to the movement of the object.

An example of the exposure correction means is one for correcting the shutter speed and the diaphragm as well as controlling the gain and the strobo flashing in a case where a shutter is released on the basis of the detected information relating to the movement of the object.

There may be provided means for temporarily storing

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of the GC circuit 4. Reference numeral 6 denotes a compressing circuit, which subjects the luminance signal Y and the color difference signals Cr and Cb to JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) compression. The color separating circuit 5 and the compressing circuit 6 constitute a main signal processing unit 52. Reference numeral 7 denotes a flash memory for recording compressed data. Reference numeral 8 denotes a motion vector detecting circuit for detecting motion vectors for each frame on the basis of the output of the GC circuit 4.

Reference numeral 11 denotes a CCD driver. Reference numeral 12 denotes a diaphragm mechanism, and reference numeral 13 denotes its driver. Reference numeral 14 denotes an AF mechanism for adjusting the position of a focusing lens, and reference numeral 15 denotes its driver. Reference numeral 16 denotes a strobo mechanism, and reference numeral 17 denotes its driver. Reference numeral 18 denotes a shutter button. Reference numeral 20 denotes a microcomputer for controlling the above-mentioned devices.

The motion vector detecting circuit 8 detects for each frame motion vectors (information relating to the movement) for a plurality of detecting areas E set in an imaging area 100 of the imaging device 2, as shown

in Fig. 2, on the basis of a representative point matching method.

More specifically, each of the detecting areas E is further divided into a plurality of small areas e, as shown in Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 4, a plurality of sampling points S and one representative point R are set in each of the small areas e.

A difference between the image signal level at each of the sampling points S in the small area e in the current frame and the image signal level at the representative point R in a corresponding small area e in the preceding frame, that is, a correlated value at each of the sampling points is found for each of the detecting areas E . For each of the detecting areas E , the sum of correlated values at the sampling points S which are the same in deviation from the representative points R in all the small areas e in the detecting area E is found (a value obtained is hereinafter referred to as an accumulated correlated value). Consequently, accumulated correlated values whose number corresponds to the number of the sampling points S in one of the small areas e are found for each of the detecting areas E .

Deviation of the sampling point S having the minimum accumulated correlated value, that is, the highest correlation in each of the detecting areas E

is extracted as a motion vector (the movement of an object) in the detecting area E.

Fig. 5 shows the procedure for processing performed by the microcomputer 20.

When power is turned on, the signal preprocessing unit 51 which is constituted by the CCD imaging device 2, the CDS circuit 3 and the GC circuit 4 is driven, and the motion vector detecting circuit 8 is driven (step 1).

Auto exposure control (AE) is carried out such that proper brightness is obtained on the basis of the output of the GC circuit 4 (step 2), as in the conventional example. That is, the shutter speed and the f-stop value are adjusted. The f-stop value is adjusted by controlling the diaphragm mechanism 12. The shutter speed is adjusted by adjusting time required to store charge in the imaging device 2.

Auto focus control (AF) is carried out (step 3), as in the conventional example. That is, the AF mechanism 14 is adjusted such that a high-frequency component of an image outputted from the GC circuit 4 reaches its maximum.

Exposure correction processing is then performed on the basis of the motion vectors detected by the motion vector detecting circuit 8 (step 4). That is, letting

the amount of movement A be the maximum value of the magnitudes of the detected motion vectors, X_1 be the shutter speed (sec) adjusted by the auto exposure control, and k be a coefficient, the shutter speed X is corrected, as expressed by the following equation (1):

The f-stop value F adjusted by the auto exposure control is corrected such that the brightness is $k \cdot A$ times the original brightness. When the f-stop value F is smaller than a predetermined minimum value, the f-stop value is adjusted to its minimum value, and the gain control circuit 4 is controlled such that the gain is increased. When the brightness is insufficient even if the gain is increased to its maximum value, an indication that the strobo mechanism 16 must be driven when the shutter bottom 18 is pushed is stored.

When the shutter bottom 18 is pushed, recording

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bottom 18 is pushed, images may be successively recorded at predetermined time intervals on storage means or a storage area on which images corresponding to several frames can be recorded, to retain as a still image only the image whose motion vector has the minimum magnitude out of the images recorded in a predetermined range before and after the time point where the shutter bottom 18 is pushed.

Also in a video camera, a motion vector may be detected, to correct the shutter speed, the f-stop value, and so forth which are adjusted by auto exposure control (AE) on the basis of the detected motion vector. Similarly, also in a film camera, an imaging device, a motion vector detecting circuit and a microcomputer may be provided, to correct the shutter speed, the f-stop value, and so forth which are adjusted by auto exposure control (AE) on the basis of the detected motion vector.

Although the present invention has been described and illustrated in detail, it is clearly understood that the same is by way of illumination and example only and is not to be taken by way of limitation, the spirit and scope of the present invention being limited only by the terms of the appended claims.